THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1889

Number 46

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras.

ROBERT ADAMS, Jr.

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.

GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,

Minister

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 75, Rua dos Ourives.

O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL. — Nº 8, 'fravesso de D. Manoel. E. NICOLINI, Acting Cansul,

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Run do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m., and on the and as 14 th Sundays in each month at 8 p m. H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain. N.B.—All notices should be sent to Albert Allen., Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humayid.

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**Rights services: Sunday School at to a un; praching at 1130 a. m. on Sundays, and at 730 p. n. on Prindys.

J. S. MATTISON, Pastor.

Residence: Run Larangeins No. 96

*Portuguese services: Sunday School to a.m., preaching 11.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays, payer-needing, 7.30 p.m. Thesdays.

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Residence: Run de Petropolis N. 2.

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Traveller's Directory

RAIL WAYS.

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through E. phrestos: Coulent train leaves Kiont s. m., arrives at Barra do Pirally 7:22, Earne Ries 9:22 and Italian (tennium) at 7:28 i.m., Sin Jundo train leaves Kiont s. m., arrives at Barra do Pirally 7:22, Earne Ries 9:22 and Italian (tennium) at 7:28 i.m., Sin Jundo train leaves Kiont S. m. arrives at Riemann and S. S. M. arrives at Riema

Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, Dr. of Melicine (M. D) of the University of Edinburgh: Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh: Licentiate of Milwifery of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Imperial School of Melicine of Rio de Janeiro, by countailing, etc. etc., Office: No. 9, Rua u* de Marya, 12 to 3 p.m.; residence 49 Rua de Humaith.

for W. Havelburg, Physician, Singeon and Accouclium; formerly of Santos, and recently finm an extended visit to Europe. Office: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 11th, 1889.

Brazii, is clearly the land of the unexpected, a nation of inexplicable contradictions. Only eighteen months have passed since the peaceful legislative adoption of an unconditional measure of abolition which the same legislature had formally refused to consider in any shape only a few months before. Everybody hailed the new law with frantic acclamations at the moment, and then calmly permitted hostile parties to carry on a systematic attack upon some of its provisions for months thereafter. Out of this act of justice and good policy sprung so much dissatisfaction with the government that hundreds of angry slave-holders went over to the republican party and swelled its heretofore insignificant number to a figure which for a time seriously menaced the security of the government. On August 22nd, not quite fifteen months ago, the Emperor returned from a long absence in Enrope, where he had been gravely ill, and was received with every demonstration of joy and affection. A party of military students even climbed to the top of the Sugar Loaf and displayed the word "Salve" to welcome his return. A little over five months ago the ministry which had secured the abolition of slavery, was overthrown, and although the conservatives had a large majority it resulted in the organization of a liberal ministry under Visconde de Ouro Preto (Affinso Celso) who dissolved the Chamber and ordered new elections. These elections were held on August 31st, only ten weeks ago, and resulted in the return of only four or five conservatives, and one republican. The republican vote which had so frightened the country and which, in some districts, led to the union of the two old monarchical parties against the republican candidate, was ridiculously small in comparison with what was anticipated and the government measures to meet it. This diminished vote may have been influenced, perhaps, by the supposed attempt of Adriano do Valle to shoot the Emperor on the night of July 15th, but after every allowance it was much too small to warrant any fear for the time being, though large enough to demonstrate the steady growth of republican sentiment and the triumph of the republic at no distant day,

Since the August elections very little has been heard of republican schemes, and the prime minister, intoxicated with soccess, unbounded praise and the exercise of almost unlimited power, was able to pursue his course screnely and without fear. His

weeks of successful power; he decreed the redemption of the national currency in gold, he converted the foreign debt to a lower rate of interest, he promised aid to planters in lavish terms, he bestowed titles and decorations on every hand, he aided and encouraged a mania for speculation never before witnessed in this capital, and he exercised the great power devolving upon him to an exceptional degree through the feeble condition of the Emperor, with the air and temper of a despot, rather than that of a patriotic statesman. And all this time while nearly every one appeared to unite in the most extravagant praises of the man there was an undercurrent of distrust and discontent spreading in every direction which none but the dullest of observers could have failed to note. On the 9th inst. he had apparently reached the zenith of his career. The Associação Commercial of this city had just held a meeting to manifest their appreciation of his services to the country and had resolved to erect a statue to him in the new Exchange, and on that night he entertained the Chilian officers on Ilha Fiscal with a grand ball at which some four or five thousand guests were present and which is said to have cost fully 250,-600\$. In one week from that brilliant hour the whole scene had been changed, the Visconde de Ouro Preto was a prisoner under sentence of deportation, the republic had been declared, and the Emperor himself and his family were under guard, divested of all power and under orders to leave the country within twenty-four hours! And this radical change had been consummated swiftly, orderly and without either resistance or loss of life! One individual effort only was made to resist, that of the minister of marine, Barão do Ladario,-all honor to his bravery and dedication !--but to no other purpose than winning a few honorable scars and the reputation of being the one man in Kio de Janeiro who knew his duty and was not afraid to perform Beginning with a mutiny of two battalions of regulars which refused to leave for the provinces, and the desertion from the government of all the military force brought up to suppress the revolt on the morning of the 15th, the republican leaders, probably through an understanding with the officers, seized the opportunity to oin in the deposition of the ministry and then to proclaim the republic. It is not certain that all the prominent military officers anticipated a revolutionary movement of such a character, but carried away by the enthusiasm of their brother officers and the carlets they soon fell into line and helped establish a provisional power which immediately proclaimed the republic and organized a government. The completeness of this organization and the rapidity with which it was put into execution, is a proof that everything had been prearranged. The military element is stronger than a true republican could wish, for it presages serious trouble in the future; but it is an element which now maintains order and protects the organization of the new system. Of the agitators themselves there is but little to say. The great majority are, as is always the case, men of no experience in public affairs, no stability of character, and absolutely no appreciation of the step which they have just taken. They know just about as much of republican institutions as did Camille Desmoulins, the type and hero did Camille Desmoulins, the type and hero of their class. Among the leaders, however, there are a number of men of character, experience and sound judgment, and if the Brazilian republic is started out in the right direction it will be due wholly to their efforts. There will be theatrical display the great power seized by them for the and much abuse of this newly acquired

irresponsible power, but with such men as Benjamin Constant, Prudente de Moraes, Campos Salles, Aristides Lobo and others at the head of affairs, here and in the provinces, we are convinced that an honest effort will be made to render full justice as well as to maintain order under the new regime. In the provinces the seizure of power has been effected, so far as the provisional republican government permits us to know, without difficulty and almost without resistance. 'The representatives of imperial authority have everywhere surrendered their places, which have been taken either by representatives of local organizations or of the central provisional government.

As for the causes which have led to this sweeping and extraordinary revolution, this sudden collapse of an empire which feared nothing one short week ago, and this unexpected triumph of the republicans who were so overwhelmingly descated only ten weeks ago, a thorough review of Brazilian history since the organization of the empire must be employed to determine their character and influence. These causes have been institutional as well as personal. The constitution was the result of violence and the creation of an unbalanced intellect and arbitrary will. The institutions founded under this instrument were not of the character required to promote sound patriotism and general prosperity among the people. The whole history of the two reigns has been filled with petty contentions and the settlement of discontent through the distribution of imperial favors, D. Pedro II has been an exceptionally amiable and well-meaning ruler, but his rule has lacked vigor and frankness. He has weakened the national character by the too frequent employment of weak men to administer his government, men who preferred to postpone difficulties and shirk responsibilities rather than take the risks of defeat. Desiring all for the good of his country, he has accomplished so little that Brazil to day has nearly all her great administrative and economic problems still to solve. The bane of temporizing in the face of an emergency has run through her whole political life, and was the prime source of weakness when the crisis came. We can not find the record of one public man who had a suggestion of vigorous resistance to offer. Emperor has been surrounded all his life by sycophants and courtiers and temporizing advisers, but when the need of a true friend came, one with a clear head and strong hand, there was not one to be found. It is a matter for congratulation that no lives have been sacrificed and no property destroyed, and it is a cause for gratification that the revolutionary government has generously provided for his support in exile, but we have no word of commendation for a people who can change their principles and institutions in a moment without protest or thought of resistance. Men of character do not change their sentiments, habits and principles as they change their coats, nor do they yield that which is revered and dear to them without a struggle. There are things in this life whose preservation is are things in this lite whose preservation is worth the shedding of one's blood, the sacrifice of peace and everything a man holds dear, and we could entertain a much higher respect for the men who declare themselves monarchists if they had shown some sign of such a spirit. The die, however, has been cast and the revolution has triumbled. The new men are to be contriumphed. The new men are to be congratulated that bloodshed has been avoided

THE REVOLUTION.

On the morning of the 15th inst., that part of the population of Rio which was not in the secret, was surprised, and many were alarmed, by the movement of marines, sailors and police through the streets towards the Campo Sant'Anna, and the report soon spread that two hattalions of regular troops had refused to obey the orders for their embarking for the provinces and that force was to be employed to quell the matiny. This rumor was quickly followed by the news that not only a revoil but a revolution was imminent, the whole garrison of Rio having abandoned the government, that the minister of narine had heen killed, and such others of a very alarming character.

narmine had heen killed, and sinch others of a very narmine had heen killed, and sinch others of a very alarming character.

The first result was the closing of the banks and nearly all of the stores and shops, the custom-house and public departments, and the congregid of crowls in the streets, who however did not appear to understand exactly whith the gravity of the sunderstand exactly whith the gravity of the sunderstand of the streets whith the gravity of the sunderstand of the sunderstand the sunderst

attenilant. At 9 p.m. Senator Saraiva, who had only just arrived from Europe, was sent for and at 11.20 a meeting of the council of state, attended by liberals and conscrvatives, was held, when it was unanimously decided to form a new government. Later on Sr. Saraiva was again sent for, but the result of his call did not transpire.

During the afternoon, the provisional government was informed that the late premier was in conclave with friends, and that ammunition was being abstracted from the war arsenal. The rearrest of Visconde de Ouro Preto and Sr. Candido de Oliveira was immediately ordered and the former, accompanied by his son, Sr. Affonso Celso Junior, was confined in the 1st cavalty barracks to await deportation; the latter had sought concealment and was not arrested until Sunday.

The troops, marines and military students paraded various streets and their passage through the Rua to Ouvidor was cheered by many spectators. The building of the municipal chamber was entered by a crowd, headed by a councilman, where some windows were broken and an aidress of congratulation to the army drawn up, wherein the regulbic was also declared.

A military officer had during the day assumed the position of chief of police, and the stations which had been abandoned in the morning were again opened and occupied by police and troops of the line, which latter policed the city during the

when had been abandoned in the morning well again opened and occupied by police and trops of the line, which latter policed the city during the night with orders to fire upon thieves. There were no listurbances of any character during the day, or night, and the first day of the Brazilian republic's life closed.

life closed.

The Treasury was occupied by the provisional government at 4 p.m. and the manifests and decrees appointing cabinet ministers, governors of states, and that regulating the provisional direction of the country, as follows, were made public:

PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL COVERNMENT

COVENNENT.

Fellow Citizens.—The people, the army and the navy of the nation, in perfect communion of sentiments with our fellow clitzens resident in the privinces, have just decreed the deposition of the inperial dynasty and consequently the extinction of the representative monarchical system.

As an immediate result of this national revolution, of an essentially particulae distribution, of an essentially particulae distribution, of an essentially particulae distribution and soveries and the provisional government, whose musion is to gnarrantee the liberty and rights of clitzens, together with public order.

To form this government, while the national sovereignty, through its competent organs, does not proceed to choose a definite government, the undersigned clitzens have been manit. "al log_ble chel of the executive power of the nation," Fellow Citizens.—The provisional government,

undersigned editions have been minit and lag, he chef of the executive power of the nation.

Fellow Citzens.—The provisional government, simply a temporary agent of the national sovercignty, is the government of peace, of liberty, of fraternity and of order.

In the use of the extraurilinary attributes and faculties with which it has been invested for the defense of the integrity of the country and in public order, the provisional government, by all means within its reach, prumises and guarantees to all the inhabitants of Brazil, natives and foreigners, security for life and property, respect for individual and political rights, excepting, as to the latter, the limits ilemanded by the weal of the country and by the legitimate defense of the government prolaimed by the people, and the national army and navy.

Fellow Citzens.—The functions of ordinary institution will continue to be exercised by the representatives as heretofure existent, in relation to acts in the falness of their effects; in relation to persons with regard for the acquired advantages and rights of each functionary.

But the life-term of the Senate is immediately abolished, as well as the council of state. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved.

Fellow Citizens.—The provisional government recognizes and respects all the national engage.

Fellow Citizens.—The provisional government recognizes and respects all the national engagements contracted during the preceding regime, the existing treaties with loreign powers, the domestic and foreign public debt, contracts in force and all other legally constituted obligations.

Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, Chief of the Provisional Government.

Arustides da Silveira Lobo, Minister of the Interior Ruy Barbosa, Minister of Finance and ail interim of Justice.

Col. Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhaes Minister of War. Lt. Col.

Commodore Eduardo Wandenkolk, Minister of Marine.

Quintino Bocayuva, Minister of Foreign Affairs and at interim of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works.

The following appointments, in addition to the pove, were made on the 15th just. by the proabove, were made ovisional government:

wisional government:

Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles, minister of justice; Demetrio Ribeiro, minister of agriculture, commerce and public works; Francisco Portella, governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro; José Cesario de Faria Alvum, governur of the State of Minas Geraes; Manoel Victorino Pereira, governor of the State of Bahia; and João Baptista Sampaio Ferraz, chief of police of Rio de Janeiro.

Decree No. 1 .- November 15th, 1889.

The Provisional Government of the United tates of Brazil decrees:

tes of Blazi decrees:

Art. 1.—It is provisionally proclaimed and reed that the furm of government of the Brazilnation is a Federative Republic.

Art. a.—The provinces of Brazil remnted by the of federation will constitute the United States of

Art 3.—Each one of these states, in the exercise its legitimate sovereignty, will opportunely ecree its definite constitution, electing its delibaff its legitimate sovereignty, will decree its definite constitution, elect entire hodies and local governments.

Art, 4.—Pending the election of the Constituent Congress of Brazil as well as of the legislatures of each of the states, through regular channels, the Brazilian atton will be directed by the Previsional Government of the republic; and the new states

hy the governments that may be proclaimed, or, in fault of these, by governors delegated by the Provisional Government.

Art. 5.—The governments of the federate states will adopt with urgency measures necessary to the will adopt with intense measures necessary to the maintenance of order and public safety, the defense and guarantee of the liberty and rights of citizens, whether natives or foreigners.

whether natives or foreigners.

Art. 6.—In any of the states where public order is disturbed and where the local government lacks efficacious means for the repression of the daturbaness and to secure peace and public tranquillity, the Provisional Government will exercise the necessary interference that, with the support of the public force, the free exercise of the rights of citizens and the free action of constituted authorities may be secured. of the

ities may be secured.

Art. 7.—The proclaimed form of government being the Federative Brazilian Republic, the Provisional Government does not and will not recognize any local government contrary to the republican system, awaiting, as becomes its duty, the definite pronunciation of the vote of the nation freely expressed by popular suffrage.

Art. 8.—The regular public force, represented by the three arms of the army and by the navy of the nation, of which garrisms or detachments may exist in various provinces, will continue subordinate to and exclusively dependent on the Provisional Government, the local governments being empowered by the means within their reach to decree the organization of a civic guard destined to police the territory of each one of the new states.

Art. 9.—All the civil and military departments

Art. 9.—All the civil and military departments heretofure subordinate to the central government of the Brazilian mation are equally subordinate to the Provisional Government of the republic.

Art. to..-The territory of the neutral municipality is provisionally under the immediate administration of the Provisional Government of the republic, and the city of Riu tle Janeiro is also provisionally constituted the seat of the federal

Art.—The execution of this decree, in regard to their respective duties, is placed with the secretaries of state of the various departments or ministries of the present Provisional Government.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th November, 1889.
Marshal Manod Dealoro da Fonaça, Chief of the Provisional Gavertment; S. Lobo; Ray Farbasa, Q. Rocayum; Benjaman Constant; Wanskukolk.

SECOND DAY.

SECOND DAY.

On the morning of the 16th there was considerable movement of troops, principally cavalry, alout the streets, the guards at the city palace were doubted and the Imperial Landily were declared prisoners, in at least cumunication with them was firdiciblen. At alout 2 pp. 1. an officer of cavalry wild an escort brought to the palace an intimation from the Provisimal Government to the Emperor, that he and his famuly should leave the country within 24 hours. The Emperor received the intimation with coolness, but the Princess who was also present showed great distress; the Emperor asked for a slight delay, during which he himself wrote and signed his acquisecence in which he himself wrote and signed his acquisecence in which he relevant to Laving served his country for over half a century, that he yielded to force and desired all felicity for Brazil. Many Iricalis desirous of accompanying the Imperial family in their extle are said to have made inquiries as to whether they could return, and were answered in the affirmative. Conde de Motta Maia, the Emperor's physician, declared his intention of accompanying his patient, and was granted by the government one year's leave in alsence with his pay—he being a professor at the Academy of Medicine.

At midnight the Conde d'Eu's major-domo Medicine

At midnight the Coulc d'Eu's major-don-visited the provision alminister of finances and the half—in charge in professor at the Academy of Medicine.

At midnight the Conde d'Eu's major-domo visited the provision alminister of finance and laying before him a list, explained that the financial position of the Imperial family would reacher necessary at least 2,000,000\$ far their establishment in Europe. The minister replied that the government was prepared to advance 5,000,000\$ fin one payment, the contract and decree to be handed to the Emperor upon his embarkation which must be immediate. The Emperor accepting, the following decree was signed by the members of the provisional government:

The Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil desiring to promote the propriety of the justion and establishment of the family of the deposed dynasty, decrees:

Art. t.—There is connected for one only occasion to the Emperor the sum of five thousand contos de rêis (5,000,000\$).

Art. z.—This amount is not in prejudice of advantages secured to the chief of the deposed dynasty and his landly in the message of the Provisional Government of this date.

Art. 3.—Dispositions to the contrary are revoked.—Kio de Janeiro, 16th November, 1889.

Between 2 and 3 a.m. un the 17th the Emperor and Empress left the palace in a carriage and the Princes and Princess on loot for the Cest Pharoux where a small launch was in waiting, which transported the lamily and suite aboard the guilhout Partacty of the palace in a carriage and the Princes and Princess on loot for the Cest Pharoux where a small launch was in waiting, which transported the lamily and suite aboard the guilhout Partacty of the Provisional Contrary of the contrary of the article purpose of the Provisional Contrary of the Contrary o

Infilters parts steamer Auggost to their destination. The Augsts will be escorted by at least one manof-war.

The after occurrences of the day were the arrest
of Senatur Silveira Martins at Sta. Carlardoa by
order of the provisional government, and of Barão
de Jaceguay, a half-pay officer of the navy, and
one or two national guard commanders in the city,
but these were all shortly released, the latter it is
supposed having accepted the present situatum.
Senator Saraiva addressed a communication to
Gen. Devoloru informing him that he had been
charged with the burnation of a cabinet; the
general replical that he was too late, as the government was formed and the names of the members
afreadly published in the Nañro Offical. Rumor
had it that the Visconde de Ouro Preto was to
embark on the Galifeo, but for some reason his
tombark on the Galifeo, but for some reason his
tombark on the Galifeo, but for some reason his
tombark and the paracely, where the Visconder was confined at S. Christovão, had been approached by a
suspicious boat, and the prisoner's removal to the

city was ordered. The commander of the escort is said to have had orders to fire un his prisoner if any attempt at a rescue was made. The Western and Brazilian telegraph office was occupied by a quant and orders given that me telegrams were to be sent. Two slight disturbances were reported; a number of man-of-war's men were arrested and sent prisoners to the inonelad Rinchuelo for cherring for the monarchy in the Campo Sant'Anna, and some of their fellow salts are said to have attempted an attack on sentinels posted in Palace Square.

The city was perfectly ontet, husiness being generally resumed, although the custom house was not open for payments of duties save for a short time.

The police have charge of the city, but are making their counds armed with guns.

This finishes the second day of the republic.

MESSAGE ADDRESSED BY THE CHIEF OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO THE EMPEROR.

MESSAGR ADDRESSED BY THE CHIEF OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO THE EMPREOR.

Sir.—The democratic sentiments if the nation for some time matured, but now put in force by the most noble of reactions of a national character against the system of violation, of curruption, of subversion of all the laws, exercised to an incomparable degree by the cadinct of June 7th; the systematic policy of outrage by the Imperial government, of late, against the army and navy, a policy odions to the nation and ideply resented by it; the usurpation of the rights of these two classes, which, at all periods, have been among us the defense of order, of the Constitution, of liberty and of the honor of the country, the intention, manifested by the acts if youn ministers, and confessed in their press, of dissaliving and distribution, in adsistituting for them elements of ufficial influence, which were always, among us, the cause of hurror to the librar democracy, have punduced the necurrences of yesterday, the circumstances of which you know, and the decisive character of which you can certainly estimate.

In view of this situation, it causes in regret to say it to you, and we only in so in compliance with the most imperiums of duties, the presence of the Competial family in the cauntry under the new situation created by the irrevocable resolution of the 15th inst., would be absurd, impossible and provocative of tranllets which the public safety imposs upon as the duty of avoiding.

In obselhence, therefore, to the urgent demands of the national vaice, with all respect the to the dignity of the public functions you have been exercising, we are utilized to notify you that the Privisional Government expects of your patriotism due sacrifice of leaving livarillan terefury, together with your family, within the shortest possible period.

For this purpose there is marked for you the maximum time of 2a, bours, which we expect you the

with your family, within the shortest possible period.

For this purpose there is marked for you the maximum time of 24 hours, which we expect you will not endeawn to exceed.

The transportation of yourself and your family to a European port will be for account of the Provisional Government furnishing you for this purpose a ship with the necessary military equipment, the embarkation to be effected with the most absolute safety for your person and those of your family, whose comfort and health will be cared for with the greatest saffeituale thaining the vayage, and continuing to account to you for the income scenned to you by law until upon this shiplect the coming Canstituent Assembly may decide.

All orders are given for the excention of this determination. The country expects that you will know how to

The country expects that you will know how to imitate, in submission to its desires, the example of the first Emperor on April 7th, 1831.

Rio de Janeira, 16th November, 1889. Manoel Dendaro da Fonseca.

THE RMPEROR'S REPLY.

THE REMPEROR'S REFLY.

D. Pedro de Aleantua, as he is called in the official, report, replied as fullwas:
In view of the representation which was delivered to me to-day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I resolve, yielding to the power of circumstances, to the part with all my family for Europe to-morrow, leaving this country behaved by all of as, and for which I have exerted myself to give emistant proofs of deeply-seated love and delication for almost half a century, during which I filled the position of Chief of the State.

In departing, therefore, I with all the persons of my family, I shall always retain the must tender remembrances of Brazil in offering ardent puayers for its greatness and prosperity.

Rio de Janeiro, 16th Nuvember, 1889.

D. Pedro de Aleantura.

D. Pedro de Alcontora

THE PRINCESS IMPERIAL'S FAREWELL.

The Fornat to Commercia gives the farewell of the Princess as follows:

It is with a heart rent by pain that I withdraw from my friends, from all Braziliaus and from the country I have su lovel and love, for whose happiness I exerted myself to entifiling and for which I shall continue to after the must arrient prayers.

Bit of Languages (6th Nagenber, 28) Rio de Jaueiro, 16th Navember, 1889.

Inthel, Comlessa d' Eu

These was little of special interest occurred on the 17th, except the incidents connected with the emberkation and departure of the Imperial Limity. The ganhost Parnahyla left her anchorage with the family and suite at about 10.15 cm. and proceeded to Hoa Granthe, first receiving on hoard the sons of the Conde (Plos. The Adaptas left port about 1 p. m. to receive her passengers from the Parnahyla and the fronclad Rhichtela about 5.45 to meet and excort the Alagas while in Braziban waters, the latter having orders to truch nowhere until St. Vincent is reached. Her destination is said to be Lishon. The Europero is reported to have denutred at being obliged to enchark before daylight, but agave way when the possibility of a conflict was presented to hun; the Pruncess was weeping incessantly. Sr. Saraiva and the major-almo of the Conde d'Ba modify by publications in the press the accounts given above of their action as regards the formation of a government and the farnishing of funds to the Imperial lamily it appears that the 5,000,0008 was spintaneously oldered by the government, and its tender in m way influenced the determination of the Imperial family to leave the country. Telegenns from Pernambneo, where the action of Dr. José Mariano gave some concern to

the government, state that the new condition of affairs had been accepted by him, the people and military. From Bahia a conflict is reported between monarchists and republicans with two fleaths, but order seems to have been restored. In Rio the day passed without any incilent whatever, except the arrest of Sr. Candido de Oliveira, the publication of his demand to leave the country and for protection, and Sr. Ray Barbosa's contemptuous reply. No disorders are reported, and up to the hour of writing, 4 p. m. on the 18th, the city appears perfectly quiet and to have resumed its usual placidity.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

-It must be confessed that a revolution so radical and far-reaching, was never before effected so pacifically!

-An intimation was quietly conveyed to the banks on the 16th that they were expected to main tain exchange at 271.

-It appears that the Visconde de Ouro Preto kept the Emperor entirely in the dark as to the occurrences in this city.

-We can hear of but one telegram from Lordon since the 14th, and that reported a considerable fall in Brazilian funds, followed by a slight rise

-The Visconile de Ouro Preto leaves for Enrupe to-morrow (19th) on the German steamer Montevideo, accompanied by all his family. His fall excites but slight sympathy and few regrets.

-The Chilian officers missed their trips to Pe tropolis and Nova Frilurge, but had the conpensation of personally observing with what case and facility the numerical form of government was overturned and the republic declared in Kio.

-The revolution has been causing radical changes in the army as well as in civil life. All the officers favored by the monarchy, or who have not committed themselves to the new movement, have been removed. Titles have also began to disappear.

-A manifesto is being signed by various mer chants, abressed to the directory of the Associação Commercial, in which it is requested to call a necting to express the confidence of the com-mercial holy in the provisional government of the republic. Will the threctors resign?

-As a cavalry soldier was galluping through the Rua Gonçalves Dias on the 15th, a wretched little log ran out and barkeil, whereupon the solider drew his revolver and shot him—the second blood-spilling of the day. In revolutionary times every dog should remain in-loors.

-According to instructions issued on the 16th, public functionaries will be reafter be addressed by the simple "144," and official letters will terminate with the salutation "Sande e fraternidade," (health and finternity). The French revulutionary style of "Citizen Fulano" is coming into common use lready.

-It is said that the plans for a revolutionary unthreak were initiated about the 9th, or 10th, and the time fixed was the night of the 16th. The ministry, partially forewarned, endeavored to hasten the departure of the troops it could not depend upon, and action was therefore necessary two days earlier.

-The students of the Polytechnic and Medical schools offered their services to the provisional government on the 16th and asked for arms, which were promptly furnished. They paraded through the streets in arms on the following day. What they prupose to do with their new toys is a mystery.

-The Baraq do Ladario (Admiral Costa Azeveilo), late minister of marine, whose courage is everywhere praised, was trained in the United States may, where he served up to the outbreak of the Mexican war. He is a thorough disciplinarian, and has been vigorously trying to break up the "rings" which exist in the nawal arseand.

-A military force took charge of the offices of The Western and Bradiling cashe conjugacy of the offices of the Western and Bradiling the sending or delivery of messages until further orders. The restriction on commercial telegrams was removed about 3 p.m. on the 17th, but a guard is still manufationel there and all telegrams are inspected. Political telegrams are rejected by the fixed.

-There have been no foreign telegrams of any sportance published since the morning of the right. The government has provided against the publication of anything unfavorable, or disquicting. There is a suspicion that even the telegrams in foreign ministers have been quietly suppressed by the provisional government. If this is true, Sr. Quintino will probably have some explanations to make ere long.

-The perusal of the morning papers on the 15th was a most singular sensation. 15th was a most singular sensation. Long lists of noblemen and decorated persons only just "turned out," schemes for a son-6e by the Princess to entertain the Chilian officers, and by these latter for a thoner to the Bazilian officers and a ball at the Cassino for the civilians, decrees by the ministers, the ministers of the Sanate and Chamber of Deputies, and all the usual little things, when at the time the journals were in our hands the ministers were presoners of the army, and the streets were full of utilitary and road officers and men, and to mention the inevitable rag-tag-and-bobtail, all cryping out for the republic. If the sensation was, as we sny, peculiar to us, how much more so must it have been to many of the natures who went to bed the night before moler a monarchy and awoke maler military role! Long lists of

-The Imperial crown on the caps of naval and military officers has been substituted by a star.

—The gunhoat Affonso Celso has been re-baptised the Liberdade. This shows the lack of wisdom in using the names of living men for gunboats at least.

—According to *O Pais*: only one priest called upon the Imperial family during its residence in the city palace, and he was the chaplain of the S. Christovão palace.

—The last prominent officer to send in his allesion to the provisional government was Gen. Hermes da Fonseca, brother of Marshal Deodoro, who is stationed at Bahia.

—There is great activity on the streets in taking down the imperial arms from shops and public buildings. Even suggestions of removing the names of D. Pedro II and members of his family from streets and edifices are everywhere heard.

—The commandant, field officers and many others of the national guard visited the minister of justice to-day and letelared their adherence to the republic. Barão do Rio Apa, the commandant of the guard, has dropped his title.

—When the president of S. Paulo, Gen, Couto de Magalhães, tarned over the government to his recolutionary successor, every mark of honor and esseem was shown him and he was cordially embraced by many prominent republicans.

—D. Pedro Angusto, the Emperor's grandson, is said to have embarked without a change of clothes, and also to have shown great perturbation while on the Parnathyla, only recovering his calmness after the Alagonar was sighted to receive the Imperial family.

Before his departure the Emperor appointed attorneys to manage his personal property at Petropolis and elsewhere and to act for him generally. The government has ordered that inventories he made of the property left by the Imperial family in their various residences.

—Sr. Ruy Barhosa's reply to Sr. Candido de Oliveira's appeal to leave the country and also for protection, was that the ex-minister might go or stay at his discretion, and that although an officer would be detailed for his personal protection this guard would have no control over his actions or "locomotions."

—On the occasion of embarking, the Princess, in tears, is reported to have said to the officer excerting her, "Von gestdenen will repeat of thie?" In demorring to his leaving under cover of night and after yielding to argument, the Emperor is said to have declared that his grey head alone was of any server in the emergency, and he desired the statement made public.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

November 14.—The first preparatory session at the Senate was held. The Chamber has still been occupied in examining and reporting on credentials.

November 16.—The Senate has duly met in preparatory sessions, but as the whole political condition of the country is so profoundly changed there will likely he no session. The Chamber has here dissolved by deeree of the provisional government.

November 17.—Both houses closed and gnarded by military force.

RAILROAD NOTES

—According to the Joinal of the 14th the negotiations for the sale in Europe of the Leopuldina railway are approaching a near conclusion.

—There was no quorum at the general meeting of the Carangola sharcholders called for the 14th to ratify the sale of that line. Another meeting is called for December 1st.

—The total receipts of the Bragantina railway, Sao Paulo, for the half year ending 30th June last, were 78,439856, and exponditures 49,355855, leaving a surplus of 29,083\$995. The total interest guarantee received by this line to that size was 1,066,8308533, on a engial of 2,320,0005.

—Decree Nα. 10,415, dated October 26th last, is published in the Diario Official of the 15th inst. By it the concession is granted to João dos Keis de Souza Dautas Sobrinho for a railway from Botafogo, in the suburbs of Kio, along the coast south to Angra dos Keis. The privilege is for 90 years, and there is no interest guarantee.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine Congress has voted the proposed amendment to the civil marriage law. It will not now be necessary to prove that one was born in order to obtain a license to get married.

—The telephone line between Montevideo and Buenos Aires is not likely to be need for gossip as the rates are: between 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. \$5 for 5 minutes, \$12.50 for 10 minutes, and \$35 for 13 minutes, the fractions to count as the higher limit of time. From 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. half-rates

—The effects of the crisis are becoming every day more noticeable. Several of our large business firms have commenced dismissing clerks which they required before but now have no longer need of. Without wishing to say that it is not just, we would like to ask some of those employers if they could not bear up a little longer and thus compensate those who have helped and in many cases made the money for them.—Kosarin Reporter, Oct. 24.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-New taxes to an estimated total of 650,000\$ are to be levied in the province of Pernambuco next year.

—The Minas provincial government has changed the panta for December, the rates to be 23.3 reis per kilo for coffee, and 15 reis for tohacco, cut or in rolls.

—Recent advices from Ceará state that the people have been attacking and pillaging the government store-houses in several places because of the suspension of public relief.

—In the seven months, January—July, of 1888, there were 341 deaths at Manáos, Amazonas, and for the same period of this year 1,178, an alarming increase that needs explanation.

—A heavy hail-storm visited Juiz de Fóra and vicinity on the afternoon of the 15th, causing great damage to the huildings and gardens in the city and to the plantations of the neighborhood.

--The municipal chamber of Itaqui, Rio Grande do Sul, has addressed to all the Rio journals an appeal to the government to use some pressure to secure a liquidation of the Paraguayan war indemnity.

—On the 10th a lynching party took place at Araraquara, São Paulo, which was attended by 300 members of that community. The demonstration was in honor of two colored gentlemen, who were taken from the jail and dispatched in the most approved style—with clubs, pistols and knives.

—Rio Grande do Sul local papers give a discouraging account of real-estate in that city. There are 257 houses to lct, and many stores in the business part of the city. Rents had seriously fallen; and houses that were formerly rented at 2008—3008 per month are now only paying 508, 608 and 808.

—The German immigrants who recently arrived at Sautos on the Ohio have experienced the usual difficulties with their baggage. It was left to be examined by the gustom-house authorities and so great has been the conhision resulting that the poor people are unable to find what belongs to them. Some of them have lost their baggage completely.

—A drama of love is reported from Aramana, Kin de Janeiro. On the 9th inst. a yomng woman set fire to her clothes by some accident and was so seriously burnt that death ensued. Her consin and future husband hearing of the accident blew his head to pieces with a gan shot, and the two corpses were buried within a half-hour of each other

—The efforts of the government to reduce relief expenses in Ceará are being met by renewel complaints of hunger and starvation. It would appear that if the guvernment does not continue to support these poor creatures, they will surely die. Then, too, their tender-hearted protectors—those who have the handling of the money—will also suffer terribly 1

—The Brazilian minister at Montevidéo telegraphs the news that an epidemic at Coramiu is raging with frightful intensity. In 15 days there were 300 deaths. The people have abandoned the city and have fled to the woods. The sufferings from hunger and exposure are beyond all description. On all sides they have been shut in by quarantines, and their sufferings will be frightful before relief can reach them.

—The exceptional coolness of the past month is shown by the returns of the meteurologist of the Commissão Geographica e Geologica at São Paulo, who gives the following observations, compared with the same month of last year:

October	1880	1888
Maximum, Fahr	79.3 ^e	94.60
Minimum ,,	49.8	55.8
Average ,,		73.2
Kainfall	106.2mm	105.8mm
Rainy days	13	14

—A mutiny occurred a few days since among the colonists on the estate of Elismio Ferreira de C. Amirade, at Beléin do Descalvado, São Paulo, and a force of police was sent to rethuee them to order. The result was that the colonists were ordered to leave the estate within three days. The cause was a dispute over a certain piece of work which they did not wish to do. It would be interesting to know if a proprietor can order his colonists off his estate in such a way as this.

—A great clamor has been raised in S. Paulo over the recent appointment of Dr. Francisco Aurelio de Souza Carvalho, father-in-law of the present minister of justice, as an attaché to the presidency of that province with the duties of advising in matters affecting public instruction. The place is a sincence, but, according to the Carreio Familiation, it will yield back pay since 18th August 1885—the date when this gentleman's office as inspector-general of public instruction was abolished—the neat little sum of 15,300\$, and for the future a salary of 300\$ a month. —This item was written in the closing days of the empire. The smeeme has probably been abolished.

LOCAL NOTES

—The new steamer Desterro for the southern coast ports line arrived here from Newcastle on the 12th, making the voyage in 27 days.

-How shout Adriano do Valle? Will the new government release him, and will a popular reception be accorded him on the Rua do Ouvidor?

.-On the 18th the priest of the Gloria parish refused to celebrate mass for the soul of a lawyer who committed suicide here recently. The priests had better be careful; the republicans are not generally over-found of their cloth.

—We have all heard of cholera being in the "hair of the hatmosphere" but not in the "'air of the 'ead." It appears, however, that some French scientist declares that disease may be transmitted by tonsorial weapons, particularly if long in use.

—The Buenos Aires geographical society resolved a few days since to present a medal to D. Pedro II to commemorate the signing of the Missiones convention. Let us hope that the society will make no change in its resolution.

—During the past month there were 3,210 immigrant arrivals at this port and 46 at Santos, making a total of 3,256. Of these 1,219 came under contracts. The number leaving for foreign destinations during the same month was 452.

—O Dia of the 14th says that burglars succeeded in forcing a window at the Mint and entering the building, but secured no plunder. As a sentinel is posted in front of the Mint, he was either asleep or in collusion with the thieves and was put under arrest.

—The draft of a great historical pyramid which Dr. Pires de Almeida proposes to erect in Rio has been completed. The old cannon collected along the coast will figure in the monument, besides which all the great historical facts of Benzilian history will be symbolized and the whole cruwned by the law of May 13th. Perhaps recent events will place November 15th at the apex.

—The closing of the Exchange on the 15th was a high-handed proceeding by some one. The majority of members are not interested in pulities, and therefore had no reason to fear any disturbance; there is nothing to steal there hat the old clair-and tables, or the collections of antiquated news papers. What reason was there for closing the building then?

—Among various plants sent here by Sr. Glazion, who was charged by the department of agriculture with the acquisition of exotics in Europe, are various specimens obtained from the Paris Farding des Plantes of the true gutta-percha tree, and which Sr. Glazion is ol opinion can be acclimatized in Ilrazil to the benefit of planters. The tree is a native of Singapore, according to the local press.

—The Imprensa Evangelka, published in the interests of the Presbyterian church in this empire, completed its 25th year on the 9th inst. It was founded by Rev. A. G. Simonton, one of the early missionaries of that denomination in Brazil, and has since been employed uninterruptedly in the work of building up a vigorous and influential Protestant church in this country.

—It is not yet definitely settled whether Rua da Alfandega is to be known as Rua Visconde de Ouro Preto, or not. In fact it depends on the minicipal chamber; if this agrees to change the street's name some sont of an abbreviation will be accessary, as life is too short to prononnee the long names of streets in Rio already.——2.8. The question was decided on the 15th and the name of the late premier will not adont the street.

—According to a local journal the Senate is composed of 28 conservatives and 24 liberals. There have been elected, but not yet seated, 3 liberals and one conservative and there are 4 vacancies for which elections are pening. The probabilities are that after the elections the liherats will have a majority of 3.—This item was written under the empire; the Senate has now been dissolved, and the above merely records what might have licen.

—We hear it estimated that the Ilha Fiscal ball to the Chilian officers cost 250,000\$. The service alune cost 40,000\$. It is said that 190 cases of champagne were upened, and that the guests, a majority of whom pay no taxes worth mention, ate and drank to their hearts' content. As the tax-payers were not consulted and only a few of them were invited, perhaps some one of their representatives will want to know where the ministry found authority for the expenditure.

—On the 13th the Associação Commercial committee met and decided that the statue to Visconde de Onro Preto is to be of brouze, that the decision of the last meeting be engrossed on parchament and presented to the Visconde, Ulat gold and silven medials be struck to commemorate this meeting, and last, but not least, that a sub-committee be appointed to arrange the wherewithal to meet the expenses to be incurred. Perhaps the Associação will now reconsider and resolve to do the contrary!

—On the 11th an alarming telegram was received here from the Brazilian minister at Montevideo stating that a violent disease had appeared at Corumbà, Matto Grosso, causing many deaths, and that the town was alamitoned. The government immediately ordered 2 military, 2 naval and 2 eivilian doctors with pharmacists, nurses, etc., to eminat on the steamer Victoria which left this part on the 13th. There seems to have been some unexplained delay in receiving, the advices of this outbreak at Cutumbá, and only now is it explained why the Panaguayan, Agentine and Uraguayan governments have been quarantining vessels from Matto Grosso, which was known here days ago.

—A female servant at a house in the Rua de Bragança was shot and mortally wounded on the evening of the 16th. The shot is supposed to have been fired from the marine arsenal and was probably the result of careless handling of loaded guns.

The Misericordia hospital has purchased for 80,000\$ a house and garden in the Rua de S. Clemente for establishing the new orphans' asylum, The subscriptions to the asylum already exceed 150,000\$.

—The military hands of Rio are now occupied in rehearsing the grand triumphal march played at the opening of the Paris Exposition. Those who were unable to go to Paris will soon be treated to the march, if that is any alleviation for their misfortune,

—Lovers of asparagus will rejoice to know that its cultivation under pamper labor at the Galeão farm on Ilha do Governador has proved a success. Let us pray that the government may send all the heggars over there and try cultivating artichokes as well.

—Two sailors of the navy, prisoners in the lockup on Ilha das Cobras, had a quarrel on the 12th and one cut the other seriously with a razor on the face and hody. How does it come that a prisoner is allowed to carry such a weapon on his person when in confinement?

—A committee, self-appointed apparently, of three natives of Matto Grosso waited on the minister of empire on the 14th to ask for prompt assistance for the towns attacked by an epidemic in that province. As the government sent the assistance on the 13th, the committee appears very late in the field.

—According to O Pais an oil portrait of Visconde de Pelotas was sold by a negro for foors, in the Rna da Alfandega on the 13th. The negro seems to have been charged with depositing the picture in a garbage cart, but preferred offering it at auction. This occurrence is probably useful as a lurther proof of the desire to diminish the esteem of the army.

—On the 12th inst. the minister of agriculture accepted the proposal of the Empreza de Obras Publicas for the purchase of the plant, etc., of the extinct telephone company. As the service cannot well be worse than it was formerly, the change in the management is satisfactory to those using the lines.

—An employé at the Conceição arsenal in this city has invented a carbine which he claims to he an improvement on the Comblain gun used in the Brazilian army, and also a new revolver which he calls "a portable metrailleuse." The government has submitted the weapons to a military committee for examination and report.

—If it be true that "too many cooks spoil the broth," we are likely to see the police broth of Rio spoilt. We have now no less than three separate services: the military and civil government police and the watchmen organized by dwellers in the Candelaria parish. Either there will be conflicts between these three bodies, or there will be an exolus of theyes to the suburbs.

—A party has applied to the department of agriculture for a 50 years privilege, and hesides other favors, wants a 6 per cent. interest guarantee on 14,000,000\$ for 25 years, in exchange for which be proposes to extend the Travessa do Ouvidor to the Rua de S, José. The minister appears to have had breath enough left to refer the applicant to the legislature.

MARRIED.

KENNEDY—FORD.—On Wednesday, 13th November, 1889, at Christ Church, Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev. H. Mosley, M. A., Miss Annie Gertrude Ford, daughter of the late William Ford, Esq., to JAMES BENSON KENNEDY, of New York, U. S. A. No cards.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The funded debt of the province of Minas Geraes on the 31st ult. was 6,376,000\$.

-A decree dated on the 9th inst. grants the right of issue to the Banco do Commercio of this city.

—Counterfuit nickel coins have made their appearance at S. Carlos do Pinhal, province of S. Paulo.

—The Cruzeiro match company with a capital of 500,000\$ in 200\$ shares, was duly organized on the 13th inst.

—Several of our exchanges state that the late government had granted the privilege of issuing bank notes to the Banco Industrial e Mercantil de Santos.

—The new shares, 15,000, representing an increase of capital of 3,000,000\$, of the Banco Mercautil e Industrial do Paraná, offered to subscribers on the 13th, were all taken.



-The October receipts of the Victoria, Espirito Santo, custom-house amounted to 16,599\$367, against 28,131\$962 in the same month of last year. The decrease was almost wholly in export duties,

-At the general meeting of the shareholders of the S. Christovão tram company held on the 15th it was resolved to authorize the sale of the line for 6,500,000\$ with the current dividend for the sellers.

-The "Bolsa" was opened for business to-day and prices seem to be firmer than was anticipated. Some speculators, however, are talking about dodging settlements at the end of the month because of força maior.

-On the 15th the old telephone company commenced payment of its debentures and of the shares so far as the amount received from the sale of the assets goes. The amount divided among the shareholders is not made public.

-There is still one more bank offered the public. The new institution is to be known as the "Banco de Cauções," and its purpose, as the name implies, is to loan money on securities, The proposed capital is 10,000,000\$\$ in shares of 200\$\$.

—The sale of the Villa Izabel tramway to a foreign syndicate was ratified by signing the necessary documents on the 15th. The amount received is said to be 3,500,000\$, which will give 230\$ per 200\$ share, besides which the current dividend goes to the sellers.

-A lace factory with a capital of 400,000\$ was offered the public on the 13th; that is, the shares were. The organizers claim to base their estimates of profits on the figures of imports of the article and its large consumption in the country.

--Paper factories are now occupying the attention of our market. The Fahrit Cruzeiro company with a capital of 1,000,000\$ and Progress with 600,000\$ have been organized. According to the prospectus the latter is formed to work a patent and will use raw material to be had in the country.

-On the 16th some over-timid people made demands on the Banco Nacional for gold against its notes. The scare was baseless, for the bank held over double its issue in bullion, and the provisional government has also reiterated the orders of its predecessor for the receipt of Banco Nacional notes at fiscal departments.

-On the 16th the provisional minister of finance visited the Banco Nacional and Banco do Brazil, At the first he declared that orders had been given for the continued receipts of its notes at fiscal departments and that all agreements entered into with the preceding minister would be observed, and he repealed this assurance at the Banco do Brazil.

-Various shareholders of the Banco Constructor have been complaining of the delay in calling up the second Io per cent, on the capital, as the shares are not transferable until 20 per cent, is paid up. What causes the delay is not explained, but it appears that the shareholders have the right to anticipate the payment of calls and these parties -so impatient to pay in their money and realize on their shares-are entitled to make the payments at discretion.

—According to the report of the Minas pro-vincial treasury, sthe returns for 1888 (not yet finally settled) show the following results: Revenue receipts. 4,065,788\$431

Carried over from 1887 Issue of apolices	488,973 183
issue of apothes	405,740 000
Total	5,040,501,8614
Expenditures:	
Ordinary.	3,710,613\$262
Railway guarantees, immigration,	
water works, etc	1,636,525 550
Total	5,347,138\$812
Deficit	306,637\$198
-The following appears to be	the amount ad-
vanced by the 'freasury to the b	
published, up to the 31st ulto.	· ·
Banco Agricola	2,000,000\$
Banco do Brazil	
Banco Colonisador e Agricola	
Banco C. Real do Brazil	
do de S. Panlo	2,000,000
Banco Industrial e Mercantil	
Banco Lavoura e Commercio	
Banco Predial.	
Banco Territorial de Minas	
	21,250,000\$
Against which these banks had fur	nished planters
Banco Agricola	3,432,460\$247
Banco do Brazil	13,339,438 379
Banco Colonisador e Agricola	252,314 840
Banco C. Real do Brazil	3,561,627 390
do de S. Paulo	2,078,757 500 588,000 000
Banco Industrial e Mercantil Banco Lavoura e Commercio	1,910,287 200
Banco Predial	322,138 480 628,707 900
Banco Territorial de Minas	628,707 900

which leaves a balance, still to be advanced by the banks, of 16,386,268\$064 available to agriculturists.

26,113,731\$936

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 18th, 1889.

EXCHANGE.

November 11.—Official rates at the banks were 27½ on London, 346-347 on Pauls and 427-430 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 18320-18320 on New York at sight. On London offices bills were obtainable in 27 pt6 and business was reported on bankers from second hunds at 2756. Com-

reported on bankers from second hunds at 197%. Commercial stelling was quoted at 29 1116.

November 12—The market was quiet and firm at inchanged official rates. Business was reported in bank sterhing on bankers at 27½ and on London offices at 2 pig di direct, and at 2 pig 6 -27½ from second hunds. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27½—27 116 and at 27½ (commercial reichs marks 425.

nt 27%; commercial reclusinances 423.

November 13.—There is still very little doing, but official rates are maintained. Some hiffing amounts, were seported in bank sterling at 27½ on bankers and 27 916 on London offices, and brokers quoted commercial at 27% –27 1116 balf-and-hull and at 27 1116.

November 14 — The English Bank reduced its sterling rate to 27%, the others were still at 27%. Official rates on Paris 346—349, Hamburg 497—430 and on New York 8820—1830. On London offices business was renorted at 27 916—67%.

27 (3) (10-2)73 November 15.—The political movement, with its accompanying excitement and parading of troops through the streets, caused a complete paralysis of all business at the banks, the custom bruse and the Exchange.

the custom muse and the Exchange.

November 16—The banks recommed their doors, but there was nothing whatever thing in exchange at any of them, The Run da Alándegar was somewhat crowded by a concourse ariunge to the street, but the only excitement seemed to be the cheers raised when the minister of finance was visiting the lanks,

visiting the lanks.

Navember 18.—The Banco Nacional opened at 27 716 on London bankers and 77½ on London office, and the English banks are also officially at 27 716. There seems no naxiety to secture exchange on the part of takers, but the market appears somewhat vacilitating, as no London news is obtain-able. There is nothing doing in commercial exchange. The rush to exchange Nacional Bank notes for gold is said to have consed, and altogether the market is reported in a better condition, except for the uncertainty as to what may be the first advices from London.

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	
ľ	₹oycımber ıı,	
20	Gold Loan, 1868, 690	000\$000
500	do 1889, 400	901/496
58	hyp. notes Banco C. Renl do Brazil, 600	85%
200	Banco Agricola	45\$000
100	Banco Commercial, 2 series	80
15	Banco Intermediario	88
20	Banco Internacional	350
15	do 100\$ pd	160
400	Banco Nacional, b. o. Dec. prem	70
500	do do	72
500	do b. o. 30 Dec	72
100	Banco União de Credito	40
100	do b. o. 30th	41
60 9	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ Campos and Carangola R.R. x subs	8500
360	Leopoldina R. R. subs	170\$000
100	Sapiteally R. R.	65
200	Sorocabana R.R. 40\$ pd	122
100	do	123
200	do	124
100	do h. o. 30th	129
400	do do Confiança Industrial mill	130
175 200	do 2 series	1235 T14
50	D. Isabel mill.	220
-	Vovember 12.	1
4	Five per cent, apolices.	g68\$000
55	do	970
3.5 E	do	965
13	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	
600	hyp. notes Banco Predial	74 0
320	deb. Scrocchana R. R. 100\$	8534%
20	Banco Auxiliar, 2 series	50\$010
78	Banco Commercial	255
300	do	70
50	Banco dos Commerciantes	20
12	Banco C. Real do Brazil	200
100	Bunco Industrial.	198
100	Banco Internacional	350
100	Banco Lavoura e Commercio	56
100	Brinco Mercantil dos Varegistas	200
218	Panico Papalar, 2 series.	69
000	Hanco Nacional, b. s. 31 Jan, w. d. prem	72
30	Banco Uniño de Credito	40
175	Sapaenhy R.R	65
50	Surocabana R R	322
100	do 40\$ pıl	127
50 000	do	127\$500
100	do b. o. 30th	130
300	do do	135
50	Frevidente Insce	42
100	Lealdade do	10
100	Vigikacia do	9\$500
	Tovember 13.	
0.2	Five per cent, apolices	978\$000
73	do	980
15	dodo	982
28	do Gold Loan, 1889, 4%	985 90%
167	Banco Commercial, 2 series.	813400

100	do	205
6	do	210
150	Banco Internacional, 100\$ pd	168
80	Banco Lavoura e Commercio	55
50	Banco Nacional	104
300	do b. o. 31 Dec. prem	71
500	do do	72
100	Banco Uniño de Credito	42
20	Prosperidade Insce	18
200	Leopoldina R.R	152
100	Macahé and Campos R.R	113
12	Suppleably R.R	64
goo	do	65
27	Sorocabana R.R	320
200	do 4n\$ pd	132
100	do	
1,000	do	133
800	do b. o. 301h	
500	do b. o. Dec	140
	We Did Decinining	150
1	November 14.	
3	Five per cent. apolices	98ი\$იი
9	do	982
70	dn	985
50	hyp. notes Banco Predial	75 ⁶ 0
45	ileb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	190\$000
65	Banco do Brazil	265
100	Baneo Commercial, 2 series	81
150	Banco Internacional, 1008 pil	165
900	Banco Lavonra e Commercio	55
100	do h, o. Dec. prem	20
1,500	Banco Nacional, b.o. 15-30 Jan. w. il. prem,	70
1,100	do do do	72
700	do b. o. 31 Jan. w. d. prem.	73
1,025	Leopoldina R.R. snbs	25
237	do	25\$500
175	Sapucahy R R	6s
300	Sorocabana R R, 40\$ p d	131
200	do	132
650	do bioi 30th	140
	Voyember 16.	
30	Banco Rumi,	32011000
30	Dinco 201111, 2011111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3304000
	ATTICLE A DIV. O.D. WALLS	
	SUMMARY OF THE CITY BANK	2,
	STATEMENTS,	

SUMMARY OF THE CITY BANKS' STATEMENTS,						
w	October 31st (in contos de réis or 1:000\$ We include in circulation the issue of hypot tich are not however legal temler.	looo).				
-	bireasity init call loncounted call loncounted call search Real estate. Paidic funds. Paidic funds. Paidic funds. A longages. A longages. A longages. A longages. A longages. Cash longages. Lindifficies. Cash longages. Cash lingifician. A longages. Lindiffician. A longages. B lingages.					
4,8tr		Agricola				
:		Auxiliar				
4,406	1,794 1,794 210 1,1113 969 4,406 1,1113 1,1113 1,779	Brusilian- ische				
122,775	21,93 37,385 11,629 11,237 2,83 11,629 11,237 2,83 6,63 6,63 6,63 6,63 6,63 6,63 6,63 6	Brazii				
3,742	3,140 220 20 377 377 377 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Caixa Credito Com- nerchd				
3,297	200 2,484 2,484 150 267 150 24,499 2,499 2,499 35 35 35 35 35 35	Colonisa- dor e A gricola				
28,254	3,099 3,	Commer- eial				
26,688	111,532 5,011 5,011 263 1,961 1,916 1,916 234 339 2,929 2,929 2,929 2,929 2,929 2,921 12,500 12,168 12,168	Com- mercio				
31,870	1,656 8,839 177 177 16,074 1,533 3,831 3,649 3,649 141 14,070 14,070 14,070 14,070	Credito Reul do Brazil				
9,271	675 3,961 3,961 3,961 1,350 1,2460 640 640 9,271 2,000 200 200 200 2,966 3,995 3,995 3,995	Del- cralere				
12,831	2,122 949 949 11,837 12,831 14,44 4,44 4,44 14,44 14,44 14,44	English				
19,857	6,261 3,919 3,919 3,919 3,919 3,210 2,103 2,103 1,210 1,371 1,371 1,371 1,371 1,371 1,371 1,371 1,371 1,371 1,371 1,371 1,371 1,471	Iminstrial				
1,859	704 296 233 233 532 1,839 1,46 1,46	Inter- medhario				
8,865	1,287 2,496 1 1,535 1,53	Lavoune e Com- mercio				
19,390	1,217 3,775 3,775 800 800 2,368 2,368 19,390 19,390 14,826 4,826 4,826 8,860	Landon & Brazilian				
5,074	201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	Mercantil dos Vare- gistas				
85,176	6,979 21,494 2,282 15,376 1,470 1,470 8,111 29,464 8,176 8,176 8,176 8,176 17,998 9,197 24,172 197 24,172	Nucional do Brazil				
3,611	1,603 883 1132 764 1132 1132 1138 1138 1138 1138	Popular				
12,199	153 8 421 9,019 1,656 42 12,199 2,200 2,200 1,656 6,533 6,533	Prediat				
42,422	5,370 19,754 162 39,520 1,752 163 3,520 1,752 1,	Rnrai				
_	1,195 825 714 1,264 1,277 1,27	União de Credito				
4:0	24 54 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6					

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th November, 1889.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee,—There was some movement early in the week, but the political movement appears to have brought everything to a stand-still, in addition to which the difficulty in receiving and sending telegrams and the uncertainty in the exchange muster have all had their influence. Holders have been firm all along and are to-duy asking smartly higher prices, under the expectation inthe exchange will open at very much lower mice. Receipts continue small and stocks are working down to a companitively low figure. Any demand at present would undenshedly bring a sharp advance on the market, and the question appears to be whether exporters are to be forced into purchasing by the tenour of the delayed telegrams from abroad, or will be enabled to hold on until receipts show in more normal average. There has been a very considerable business done in Santos during the past week and the stocks there are also decreasing rapidly, although receipts are largely in excess of those level in Rio.

Shipmants since are last report have been:

Scipin are languaged and access to unose one in No.
Shipments since our hast report have been:
12,341 hags forther United States
20,642 "Europe
"Cape of Good Hope
2,035 "Elsewhere

35,018 bings.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to:

31,867 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:
United States: Nov. 16 New York Blg str Hipparchus.

10 do Brist Bessel.

Karopei.

y Hamburg Ger sir Urugnay.

11 do Thica

12 Antwerp Desaden.

13 Mediterianean Ital sir Carlo R.

13 Hediterianean Ital sir Carlo R.

14 Hondowska.

16 Have Fr sir Vill de Montevideo. 2 250 2,000 2,275

Nov. 16 River Plate Br stl Lo Philit....

Receipts list week were 20.238 lings, ngainst 26,432 lings tor the week before rmd 55.200 lings for the preceding week tor the week before rmd 55.200 lings for the preceding week. The market is reported from this morning at the some quotations given in our last, viz:

| Quotations given in our last, viz; | Pet no kilos, | Image: | Im

Stocks were estimated this morning to be from 279,000 to 401,000 hags, in all hands.

Versels towling and to load. bags.

| Fesses toming and weath | Pesses toming and weath | Pesses toming and weath | Pesses | Pess

DAILY COFFRE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 18
289,000 †	291,000 †	290,000
:	;	:
4,000	2,000	5,000 *
7,000	9,000	12,000
5,000	:	1
1,000	:	;
firm	firm	firm
:	1	:
1	:	;
:	٠	:
	:	:
:	:	:
:	:	;
291,000 291,000 3,000 11		289,000 † 4,000 † 4,000 ; 5,000 ; 1,000 firm

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

N N	<i>ovember</i> 161h
Shipments for United States during the week. do for Europe, etc do do	12,000 bags
I Spiling clearances for the Huitad States	
Steamer clearances ilo (3)	16,030
Freights by steamer	2

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF

	D	AII		RE(VD DE	SH	PM LNZ	EIR	TS 0.	OF	
Freight per steamer, 5% primage	Exch. ge on London27 III6	do Good and. do .	Avertes price Ordinary 1st per arroba	do 2nd do	Swek, 1st bands	Clearances	Total Shipments bags	Elsewhere	Cape #	, Europe	Shipments U. States	Xecerpts	3	
25 c	27 11116	8\$000	8\$550	;	304.366	4,817	6,302	;	;	4.340	1.962	4.576	Nov. 11	
25 C	27 11116 27 11116	8,000	8,550	;	295,407	3,136	10,765	294	:	10,246	225	1,806	Nov. 12	
25 C	27 III16	8,000	8,550	1	293.917	4,552	4.263	707	;	3.556	;	2,773	Nov. 13	
25 C	275%	8,000	8,550	ı	290,980	11,862	6,936	934	;	1,000	5,002	3.799	Nov. 74	
;	:	8,000	8,550	;	293, 509	:	!	:	1	:	1	2,529	Nov. 15	
:	;	9,000	8.550	:	290,50x	7.500	6.752	ioo	:	1.50c	5, 152	3.744	Nov. 16	1
1	1	:	:	:	291,312	:	:	1	;	:	1	811	Nov. 17	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
:		:	1	:	:	\$5,112	109,819	7.410	;	30,c60 .	ē6,34¢	58,020	Nov. 12 Nov. 12 Nov. 13 Nov. 14 Nov. 15 Nov. 16 Nov. 17 since 181Nov.	1
:	:	:	1	:	:	:	806,679	96,822	41,907	142,00I	525.949	819.727	Totals since ist July	1 1 1 2
						-				_			,	þ

Imports.

Imports.

A fair amount of missiness was again dring up to the 1sth inst. when the over-turn of the government and the monarchy, appears to have given a different turn to idealers' and merchants' minds. Receipts of Flour have heen very small and deliveries are only moderate involvers do not change quantions and the market is reported to be quiet. In pine we have to note seccipits of a quantity of White from Baltimore and a cango of Swedish; the former is not yet reported sold and the latter is on order. Kerosene remains inchanged both as in quotations and tone of the market; Land is again rather higher and still fam. Imilian Corn is lower and the quantity of the article leve out of condition has a depressing effect on the market, hesides which condition has a depressing effect on the market, hesides which condition has a depressing effect on the market, hesides which condition has a depressing effect on the market, hesides which condition has a depressing effect on the market, hesides which condition has a depend and steady. There is no change in Collish, and dealers decline themselves almost mable to say what the market. Is Receipts are said only Norwegian cases, but, as mentioned previously, these appear to suffice for the demand.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report are 350 hils. per Chunfauero from Baltimore. Stock in first hands is estimated to be

13,000 luis. American 2,000 ,, Trieste

Pitch Pine —There are still no receipts to report and the market is nominal at last quantions, viz: 39\$000-40\$000

Wb., Inc.—Receipts are some 43,000 feet per Cam paners from Baltimore, not yet reputted suit. Brokers nor mote at 90-95 rs. per foot and the market flat.

Swedlsh Princ.—The Vermuda from Memel brings 843 doz. to dealers and the Restral from Elsinore is also in. There is nothing else new to report in the market.

Spruce Pine.-Nothing to report since our last issue Kerosene,-Receipts wil and the market unchanged and stendy at 5\$500—5\$600 per case.

Lard.—Quotations are again rather higher and the market s still firm. We may quote lots at 410 rs. and at retail 450 rs. or lb. Receipts are 4,235 packages per Campanero from fallinate. par lb. 1 Baltimore

Bran,-The Yesne McGregor brought 1,586 bags from Rosnito. River Plate bran is quoted at 2\$400—2\$600 and city mills at 1\$500—2\$200 per bag

Rosin.— Receipts are 250 brls, per Campanero from Baltimore and hickers continue to quote at 7\$000—10\$000 us to marks.

Turpentine,—There are no changes in quotations of 46c-480 rs. per kilogramme and none has arrived.

460—480 rs. per kilogramme and none loss arrived.

Indian Corn.—Recoipts have been 2,759 bags per Bihrin,
5,760 per Jeste Helerage, 422 per Guilles and 4,022 per
Mantenibe from River Plate. The market has become very
that, and a large quantity of corn out of condition has been
offered at nuction. Of this some 5,000 lags ex Lesten were
sold in bond at 700 cs. per lag. Good River Plate curre
is quoted to-day at \$200—28500. Demostic corn is about nuchanged.

Hay.—Receipts are 3,611 bales per Yessie McGregor from cosano. The maket is flat and the quotations furnished us ate 85-90 rs. per kilogramme.

Cement.—Receipts 1,000 luls, German. No changes in motations, viz; British 6\$700—7\$000, German 5\$800—6\$000 and French 7\$000—7\$000 per bri.

Coal.—Receipts for the week have been 1

Coal.—Receipts for the week have been 1

3-500 tons per Merimeth from Cardiff
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SANTOS.

Messrs. John Bradshaw & Cds. Market Report, d November 2nd.

COPPER—In spite of the fluctuations in consuming markets, currency prices have been well maintained and quotations show only a small decline for the mouth. Holders are not free sellers at these figures, and anything like good lots control of the sellers at these figures, and anything like good lots control of the sellers at these figures, and anything like good lots control of the sellers at 1887, Since 181 July to late they reach 1866, of long, against 67,000 in 1888 and 386, 426 in 1888, Since keep the sellers at 1888 and 386, 426 in 1888, Since keep the sellers at 1888 and 386, 426 in 1889, Since keep the sellers at 1888

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs, Heury Forster & Co's Market Report, duten October 24th.

October 24th.

Stockn.—Since out last there have been no sales for export to the United Stotes or United Kingdom as prices poid for shipment chewshere were much above the offers for those markets; and two engoes of Goyannas were hought for Rosmin at 1850, of the first shipments ever much thinker, or the Rosmin at 1850, of the first shipments ever much the first and the create for dry sugars has greatly reduced the chemical markets of the sales of the sales

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Mereye, Thomsen der Cot Marvet Report, dated Orthobry 1st.

Hubis—In reference to solled there is nothing of interest to report as yet. Reports from the interior state that cattle are still in a poor condition, the weather having continued informable for the fattening, and the new shapthering season with the mere the mere the mere than the result of the processing the mere than the result in a new shapthering season will prelimbly be a small one. Business in general has heavy under the mere than the mere than the mere that the mere than the mere

39	18	88
dry	solted	ılry
 	341/1002	126,118
 102,460	-	135,354
188 salted 359,178	359,178 130,001	salled dry solled 359,178 130,001 349,692

BAHIA.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 13 CARDIEF - Bi ship Merioneth, 1,366 tons; Thomas; 42 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

ROSARIO-Amer lug Fessie McGregor; 578 tons; McFadden; 20 ds, sundries to F. B. M. Topin.

NOV. 14.

CARDITE—Fi ship A. D. Bordes; 2,330 tons; Martin; 46 ds; coal in Wilson Sons & Co NOV. 15

BALTIMORE—Beb K. Canthauero; 272 tons; Spiinsgleen; 64 ds; sundities to Levering & Co.

CARDIEF—Nor bk Prince Victor; 1,055 tons; Hansen; 55 ds; coal to order.

Coal to order.

Nawcastria—F1 ship *Mentana*; 1,023 tons; André; 48 ds; coal to order.

Swansea—Br bk *Reignte*; 378 tons; Welch; 47 ds; coal to João Correla Pacheco & Co.

MEMEL-Nor lik Veranda; 383 tons; Olsen; 85 ds; pine to order.

Macho-Ger bg Friederick, 138 tons; Armuller, 20 ds; salt to order, NOV. 16.

MacAo-Nor bg Solveig; 296 tons; Coward; 24 ds; salt to Ferraz Sobiinho & Co. NOV. 17.

NEWPORT -- Br ship W. G. Russell; 1,248 tons; Rubinson; 48 ds; coal to D. Pedro H railway. nore—Swed bk M, Resval; 291 tons; Nilsen; 75 ds: pine order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 11.
Brunswick—Arg lik Zehnira; 866 tons; Lima; ballast

ISBUSSWICK—Arg in Zehmiral 700 tons; Limis junius.

NOV. 13.

Sandy Hook—Ibt ship Dinutrune; 1,477 tons; Smith; ballast.
Poper Royal.—Amer bg Einum; 400 tons; Smith; do.

do.

PERMANDICO—Amer lik Kthel; 631 tons; Thompson; some cargo.

NOV. 14. Orouro-Pou bk Ligeira; 298 tons; Rocha; ballast

NOV. 16.

MONIK—Be lik City of Liverpool; 1,379 tons: McCarthy: bellast.

GUAN—Bi ship firhunce; 2,467 tons; Robinson; dn
PERNAMBUCO—Br lng Hector; 498 tons; Newell; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA Pensacola -Nor bk Einar Tamberskelver ballast Pelotas-Ger hg Friederich same cargo.

-Ger str Isis, from Valuaraiso for Hamburg, put in here on

—A telegram thated Rio Grande do Sul on the 14th states that Swed ling Hilms from New York was weeked to the north of the bar, and that the captain and three men were lost.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

I here are no charters reported for the we	ck,
Freights-steamer!	
New York	25c per bag
New Orleans	30¢ do
London	20-25s per ton
Liverpool	301 (III
Amweip	205-20 M do
Handmrg	205 10
Havie	25 fcs do
Bordeanx	25 1]0
Marseilles	25 do
Trieste	sos ilo
Genoa	25 fcs do
sni/ :	-

Bordeanx			25 (10	
Marseilles			25 do	
Trieste			sos ilo	
Genoa			25 fcs do	
United States, I	Vorth South	205-	-251	
Channel f. o. I Lisbon f. o.		225	5d-225 6d	
THEOREM IS OF 1		•	37	
VESSELS	AFLOAT &	LOADING	FOR RIO.	
A. McCallmn.		San Fran	cisco 6 Oci	
A lphn		Linconnal	cisco o Oci	
***************************************		- PriAcibuoi		

Ш	demand for leavy dry but supplies of this class of hides have been rery insignificant.	A. McCallmn	San Francisco Liverpool	6 Oct
ш		Auna	Brunswick	
Ш	HORSERIAR - Continues in brisk demand at 720 rs, per kilo.	Allanwilde	Fernandina	
1	haled, equal to about 240 stg. per kilo, cost, commission and steamer freight in New York.	Arhlow.	Cardiff	
Ш		A ntoinette		••
ш	BONE Ash - Fit for pottery purposes continues in good demand at 1800, equal to about 46 155 per ton cost, freight	A llinuce	Cardiff	•
- 1	and commission, but there is only very little left for dispusal.	Angrish	Newport	ı Oct
ч	What.—In new clip no business has been done so far.	A lines	Hernosand	
Ш	FREIGHTS-Are riding firm and ive quite 22s 6st-25s her	4. 4. 4.	Oporto	
ш	ton, hone-ash in the River Mersey,	Amhria	Oportn	
ч	Expure of hides sinus 1st January :	Bore	Gothenburg	1 Sept
-1	0.0	Borens	London	16 Oct
	salled dry salled day	Custur	Cardiff	
e	and the lary	Cashier	Newport	••
0	Emape 359,178 130,001 349,692 126,118	Charles Loring	Rosario	
•	United States 162,460 - 135,354	Chignecto	Newcasile	13 Oct
		Chra	Pensacola	
l-	BAHIA.	Chittinging.	Newcastle	9 Oct
ť		Cora	Newcasile	13 Oct
	From Messrs. Vanghan, McNuir & Co's Market Report,	Cap Harn	Condiff	
.	duted November 8th.	City of York	Newport	
3	Sugar-We have no transactions for export to report.	Duero	Glasgow	••
	Entries are almost nil and immediately bought up for home consumption at high prices, say: 1\$362-1\$906 per to kilos	D. Pulro II.	Rosmio	
Į		Doris Eckhoff	Baltimore	
- 1	weather has become thy again and it is ferred there will be	Edward D. Jeweit	Philadelphia	28 Sept
. 1	allillost to sugar at all for exportation, hesides nevi crop met	Exile	Brunswick	. 12
ď	ting jeonarihzed by the drought.	Edmonton.	Brunswick	6 Oct
	Coco A Market hetter and higher; sales having been on the hasis of 34710-34779 per to kilos. or 525 to 525 rod per civit.	Edward L. Mayberry	Liverpool	••
ı	hasis 01 3\$710-3\$779 her to kilos. or 52s to 52s 10d per ent.	Fido	New York	16 Sept
ξ.	f. o b. At these fuices about 2,500 bags have changed hands. Stock about 500 bags mostly puor quality	Gladsfore	Soderhamn	3 Aug
11	COFFRE-Irregular. The following sales have come to our	Gloria	Liverpool London	€6 Sept
"	knowledge viz;	George E. Corbett	Tadousae	1 Oct
	pro kilos	Gaspee	Cardiff	
n	1,100 bags Maingogipes, assorted 48030-48266	Great Victoria.	Liverpool	
a l		Hernhl.	Rosario	
	1,450 , Nazareth, 4 SSS, 4 SS	Hattie G. Dixon.	Bruasivick	••
	or ore the ore for the first of the ore of t	Homewood	Cardiff	
n	eirt. t. o b	Hercules	Cardiff	::
S	HIDES-No sales have taken place. Dry hides are being	Harmonic	Gefle	2 Oct,
1		Isolina	Operto	7 Oct
of	the prices of 305-310 rs. per kilo, offered by buyers not being accepted. Of dry salted stocks are small and we quote nom-	True	Glasgow	••
1	inally 270 is. per kilo.	Josva	Laurvig	6
П	Plassava - Market continues very firm and animated and	7n/m	Gaspe	19 Sept
١,		Liene Ross	Cardiff	a6 Sept
r	35000 Her 15 kilms, tybile regular and good remain unchanged	Lennatin	London	-
у	wholit 200 lons have changed hands and stocks amount to	Marinho XI	Oporto	
n	about 400 tons.	Min/p	Oppositor	
e	Roservoon-Flat. About 450 tons of common quality have been disposed of at 1\$050 per 15 kilos. Stock about	Magmficent	Newport	
	450 tons.	Mary E. Chabman	Pensacola	::
y	BRAZILWOOD Dull and nothing doing. Stock about too	Molamit	C-4711 ***	
y -	lons.	Mehmerby	Liverpool	10 Oct
1	Runnes-Unimportant sales at 10\$000 - 12\$000 per atroba		Baltimore	7 Oct
П	for second quality have been made.	Mistletoe	D 1 1	7 Oct
n	TOHACCO-No transactions to report. Entries of new crop	Mary Hashranck	New York	
s	are as yet manaportant Stock about 27,000 bales.	Ned White	New York	19 Sept
1	FREIGHTS-No chaiters have been closed and quotations are entirely nominal.	ZVEHILPAAT	Liverpool	12 Oct
		Norn	Pensacola	- 50

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

			122
DATE	NAME	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED TO
11 12 12 12 13 13 14 15 15 16 16 17	Dresden Gr Tijuca Gr Valparaisn Gr Poitou Fr Poitou Fr Canning Br Donati Br Vde Per Juco Fr La Plata Br Bessel Br Galileo Br Montevideo Gr Iris Gr Vde Mori deo Fr Chatham Br Stunbo Br Stunbo Br	South'ton* 21d Santos 24h River Plate 4d Rosario* 15d Valuaniso* 2nd	H. Stottz & C R. Johnston & C do Kand Valais & C Wilson Sons & C Norton, M'w & C do B. Mazon Royal Mail Norton, M'w & C do Do Do C Dolinston & C E. Nielsen & C F. Mazon Nurton, M'w & C do T. Mazon Nurton, M'w & C do T. Norton, M'w & C do T. Norton, M'w & C do T. Norton, M'w & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

		,	-			
натк	NAME	WUERKTO	CARUO			
12 12 12 12 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 16 16 16 16	Carlo R, Ital Unignay Gr Dreadlan Gr Ream Fr Hipparchia Blg Desterno Gr Blyensen Blg Desterno Gr Blyensen Blg Desterno Gr Blyensen Br Potosi Br Tijinen Gr Comi uwealth Bi Valparniso Gr Marann Br Hindosstan Fr La Plana Br Caming Br Bessel Br V. de Mon'deo Fr V. de Perrico Fr	Havre*	do do			

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

NÅMR	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERI FROM	CONSIGNER
American	ĺ	ĺ	1	
sp Louisiana,	1364	Oct. 11	S. Frans'co	I. Moore & C
sp Emeka	1096	Nov. 8	S. Frans'co	I. Moore & C
sp Louisiana, sp Emeka lug J. McGregor	578	# 13	Rosario	F. B. M. Topin
Britisk sp Orissa sp Trigian sp Trigian sp Trigian sp Trigian sp Trigian sp Trigian sp Historian sp Historian sp Historian sp Historian sp Historian sp Historian sp Auton Lyle sp Autonia sp Auton sp Auton sp Historian sp Auton sp Historian sp Auton sp Historian sp Algoma bk Eriveina sp Algoma bk Eriveina sp Michael				
sp Orissa	1195	Sept 27	Talca	In distress
sp Tiojan	1595	28	New York.	Monteiro, H. & C
sp Anna Holland	137	Oct, 9	Mossoró	To order
hk Unpill	651	11	Pensacola .	Berla & C
en Nauman Hall	405	14	Ginsgow	Watson, R. & C
by H Rusohman	1520	19	Postio	D. Fedra II R. I
sn Bidston Hill.	2250	25	Livermool	W Birtie
Ing Caledonia	284	27	Mossoró	To order
sp Annot Lyle	1246	. 20	Liverpool.	W. Ritchie & C
bk Cynosine	764	20	Aidiossan.	To order
bk Nort'n Empire	950	. 30	Liverpool	W. Ritchie & C.
sp 1 izzieC. Troop	1391	Nov. 1	New York.	Duvivier & C
lug Latona	282	1	Rosario	Gudgeon & C
bk Bolivia	878	2	Rangoon	To order
sp Algoma	1183	2	Cardiff	Norton, M'w & (
bk Rokewood	877	3	Mansen	J. C. Pacheco &C
hk Siddortha	160	5	S Minel	10 order
sp Merioneth	1265	7	Cordiff	Alvares P. & C
lik Reigate	-208	15	Swansea	L C Park-a 86
bk Campanero	272	15	Baltimore	Lavaring & C
sp W. G. Russell	1248	17	Newport	D Perly II P E
Danish			,	Di t colo II I
lug Ignatz Brown	222	Oct. 5	Mossoró	L. de Carvalho & C
sp A. D. Bordes.	2330	Nov. 14	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
German	1023	15	Newcastle.	Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C
hk Flies Roth		Cont	T. S	
lng E Hes muller	399	Del 22	Hombana	I.S. Nicolson &C
sp Shakspeare	877	OCI. 3	Hamburg 4	In distress
hg J. M. Bunck.	180	15	Bs. Aires	Ducoux & C
bk Hen. Butel	507	Nov. 7	Rangoon	C. Hecksher & C
German bk Elise Both lng E Hes muller sp Shakspeare lng J. M. Bunck., bk Hen. Butel bg Freiderich Itahan	138	15	Macáo	To order
ble Moules Deer				
Normerian	712	Oct. 4	Bs. Aires	In distress
bk Francisha	781	Sent 22	Rangoon	Water D 0. C
bk Westfold	500	28	Hamburg.	A Spann
bk Einar Tamb'er	1297	Oct. 10	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues
bg Rio	150	10	S. Nicolas.	K. Valais & C
lug Ideal	323	14	Brunswick,	W. Guimaraes &C
ble Asion	1587	19	Cardiff	Lage & Filhos
ing Zens	021	20	Macao	To order
bk Ellisif.	410	21	St. Prior	C. W. Gross & C
lig Josva	210	24	Macáo	D Remardes of Da
lık Hassel	520	26	Rangoon	Ferraz Sob & C
ок Сар	604	28	Antwerp	H. Stoliz &
bk Lilly	236	28	Frederiks d	Berla & C
ble Sicher	247	28	Soderhamn	C. Hecksher & C
bu Rocken	. 520	28	Hernosand	C. Hecksher & C
be Lillesand	243	28	Kosario	To order
hg Taritta	286	29	ALA	C. Hecksher & C
bk Gioja	351	29	Rosario	To order
bg Lodsen	206	Nov. 2	Zalate	To order
bk La Gilana	285	5	Rosano	I. Moore & C
nk Sylphide	391	6	Leith	J. C. Pacheco & C
ng Lekna	396	6	S. Nicolas.	L. Camuyrano
bk Veranda	197	8	S. Pedro	Ferraz Sob. & C
hk Prince Victor	388	5	Memel	C. Hecksher & C
bg Solveig	200	15	Macás	Lage & Jimão
bit Hen. Butel by Freiheiseh bk Mathe Rosa. Moravegin ble Franciska ble Westfold ble Einar Tamb'er tog Ideal bit Westfold ble Einar Tamb'er tog Ideal bit Norwood bit Arica bit Callsif bit Ca	-90	10	MINICALO	remaz Sob. & C
bk Africa	618	Aug.27	Oporto	Barbosa C. & C
ble Marcio	350	Oct. 22	Oporto	I. A. G. Santos
ok margarida	368	28	Oporto	V. Pinto & C
Sanadal	444	Nov. 1	Oporto	V. Pinto & C

Marseitles . Karl Valais 8 Macáo de Carvall Westerwick C. W. Gross Elsinore To owler

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

November 16th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.					BANKS.									
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nomina? value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Capitul	Capital paid np	Reserve fund	Nanie	Divident paid	Nourital Pitine	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$ 119,600 18,017,500 34,232,500	Jan .— July do Apr.—Oct. Quarterly	5 4 6 4½	Apolices	200\$1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000	982\$000 1,010 000 1,020 000	975\$000 990\$000	10,000,000\$ 5,000,000	2,000,000\$ 5110,000 800,000		RIO DE JANEIRO Agricula de Brazil,	9*000—July 89		45 [‡] 00 ₁₁ 300 000	=
1,105,000	do —	5	do 1889, City of Rio de Janeiro	500-1,000	90 %		4,460,000 33,000,000 500,000 12,000,000	1,115,000 33,000,000 500,000 2,409,210	6,016,492	Brazil Caixa Credita Commercial	8 000—July 89 6 000-July 89	200 100	50 1100 265 000 108 000	256\$000-290\$000
Present	Interest	RO	VINCIAL FUN	NOED DE	Ī		1,000,000	200,000	= 1	Colonisador e Agricola Commercial do Rio de Jan. do 2 series Commerciantes	1 833—July 89	85	50 000 255 000 51 11011 10 000	83 000
Amount	payable		Provinces	value	Lust sale	Closing quolations	80,000,000 20,000,000	8,000,000 3,649,380	140,823	Commercio 2 series	9 000 -July 89 7 201-July 89 8 000-July 80	200 20 20 20 2110	210 000 - 21d 000	65 cao — 75 ooo
287,900\$ 4,549,200	Jan.—July	6-8 6-7	Alagoas	=	81 0/0	=	2,000,000 £1,000,000 2,000,000 8,000,000	2,000,000 £500,000 200,000 6,224,000	2011,0110 £150,000 — 1,020,000	Deleredere English, Limited Industria Nacional Industrial e Mercantil	12 1000 — July 80 105 — Mny 89 6 0011 – July 89		276 000 110 000 35 000 198 000	
206,300 30,800 1,023,800	Ξ		Ceará Rspirito Santo Goyaz Marauliño	=	=		1,000,000 20,000,000	300,000	410,000	Intermediaria	111 000-July 89 3 875-July 89	8n 200	88 000 350 000 105 000	=
1,023,000 1,99,000 5,826,000 1,294,200	Jan.—July Jan.—July	6 6 6	Matto Grosso.' Minas Gernes Pará	1,000\$ 1,000	100 %	==	20,000,000 £1,250,000 2,000,000	2,554,700 £625,1100 1,603,60×		Lundon & Brazilian, Lurted.	125-Apr. 89	£111	55 000	\equiv
730,600 7,881,200	Jan.—July Jan.—July	9 8 5-7 6	Parahyba Paraná Pernambno	=	101 "/"	\equiv	90,000,000 3,000,000 ————————————————————	2,200,000	12,6411	Nacional do Brazil (gold). Popular do 2 series Predial	6 000—July 89	40 10:1 6:1	104 000 117 000 65 001	100 000—110 000
152,000 8,030,800 27,800 3,266,822	Jan.—July	6 8	Rio de Janeiro Rio Grande do Norte	200\$-500\$	100 0/0	=	1,000,000 to,000,000	2,2011,0110 200,400 10,0111,0011 1,79‡,040	2,820,952 81,075	Riu de Janeiro Rural e Hypothecario Uniño de Credito	6 nnoJan. 83	2H 20H	320 000	315 000
3,200,822 132,000 1,153,000 500,000	Jan.—July — Jan.—July	6 7 6	santa Catharina	1,000#	98 "/"	\equiv	2,000,1100	1,000,000 2,500,000		PROVINCIAL Commercial, S. Paulo Ciciliti Real di	3 1mo - July 89 3 000 - July 89	1101	42 000 55 000 60 000	
731,400	J.au,—Jiny	6-7	Sergipe	100\$	100 0/10		1,#00,#0# 10 ₁ 000,0##	1,000,000 3,250,000	20,000 750,000	Layoura do Mercantil Santos	4 100—July 8;	1111	16 pag 121 ong 234 hina	
	i		DEBENT	nr: w-			501,1100 30,000,000 2,011,1101	500,000 985,7 pt	10,0110	do 2 series. Papular, S. Paulo Provincial de Minas Territorial, Mhnas	1 750—July 81	711	60 HHI 70 00H	\equiv
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies -	Naminal value	Lust sule	Closing quolations		1,100,100	1 101.71	RAILAV		7 2111	Zijii Ono	
1,200,000\$	May—Nuv.	8	RAILWAYS Bragantina Campos and Carangola	2HO\$	195\$		Cupitu/	Cupital puit sp	Reserve	Companies	Disminut paid	Nonrosa/	Lust	Chising quotations
1,133,200 15,107,000 £3,040,610	Jan — July Apr. —Oct	61/6	Juiz de Fora and Pian Leopoldina	20H 20H £50	190 170 190 510		12,000 1001\$			Baltin and Munes		-		
290,000 4,400,000 3 7 0,000 1,600,000	Jan. — Inly Apr —Oct do	7 7 7	Maricá Oeste de Minas Rio das Flores	100 70H 100	95"/n		8##;00# 10;59#;30# 2;###;500	800 000 4,000 000 2,000,000	18,706; 1601* 25.31	Campos and Carangola	பர்சான— Inly 8 ஏ பாட்டு Feb 8 பாட்பா— July 8	9 200 9 200	17:00m	=
6,679,8 -0	Feb Ang. an July Alar Sept. Apr Oct	6 6	S Isabel do Rin Pietu do gold Sorocabann de guld União Valenciana	(50 100	200 440 85% "h.	=	1,500,000 50,000,000	1,500 0001 50,1400,000		buz de Fiva and Pian Leopoldina do subsidiaries Macabé and Campos.	3 000 Jan 85	5 2161 9 £22. 119	158 000	
650,000 435,000	Jan - July	7	União Valenciana TRAMWAYS. Carris Urbanos	£ 511 1700 500	455 140		12,000,000 2011,11011 3,0011,000	1 2,000,0000 300,000	120 943	Macabé and Campos Marica Minne Clavos	3 100 - July 8		25 500 113 1001 	===
8,8,000 456,250 302,000	do Feb.—Ang. Apr —Oct	7	Nitherphy gold	£20 £20	190 107 '/ 186 91 "/n		3,000,000	3,116,200		Oeste de Minas	6 con-Aug. 8	20 10 9 100 9 20	2110 1000	=
250,000	Jang-July May-Nov.	7 8 8	Pernambico	200	195		830,000 10,000,000 10,665,000	729,800 1,477,400 10,665,1100	62,142 471 40114	S. Isaliel da Rio Preto: S. Ponio and Rio	6 Don - May 8 7 Don - May 8	9 2110	165 Hen 155 Hen 250 G io	
500,000 500,000 784,000	Feb Ang.	7	Braculty	108	85 ola		30,000,000	4, 1101, 61011	=	du subsidiaries Sapurcaby		to	187 OHH -46 HHD 05 OHH	
1,500,000	Jan -July MarSept.	814 6 614	Purera Quissantă Ria Branco	200 200 200	180 181	=	38,000,000	12,000,000	-	Sorocabana	3 "µ+inly 80 3 "µ-luly 80 6 ½ "µ-Feb 8.	9 — 9 10 1 200	320 000 1 42 000 80 1001	130 000-140\$000
2,000,000 100,000 400,000	Jnn.—July do May—Nov.	7 8 7	Alliança Birthery Bom Fim.	200 200 201	198		4,11111,0011	400,000	1 111	Uniño Valenciana		40	45 000	
1,150,000 763,000 588,000 600,000	Apr —Oct. Ao ilo Nay = Nuy	71/2	Brazil Industrial	200 200 200 200	200 207 200 192		Cupital	Gi/jihi/	Repri 75	Companies	Devidend	(Vous (suz	Last	Closing qualitions
300,000 334,000 230,000	Apr.—Oct Jan.—July do	7 7 8	Páo Grande Rink S. Christovão	200 200 210	05 010 102			puhl up	fimil		poid	va lin	51/2	
£34,600 350,000 226,900	June—Dec. May-Nov. MarSept	7 7 7	S. Isiao S. Isizaro S. Pedro de Alcantara	£20 200 100	195 195 100	=	5,400,000 10,000,000 300,000 800,000	5,450,000 10,000,000 213,050 800,000	-	Jardim Butanico	4#500—July 80	2110	280\$1100 135 000	
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